

## Vermont Watchman.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The tendency of Presidential messages, like the duration of Vermont Legislatures, is to grow longer, and the annual message of President Taft, an abstract of which is printed to today's Journal, is a very long document. The natural excuse is that this is a very great country with interests many and varied, and they cannot even be touched upon in a brief statement.

If any reader is looking for a document that is sensational he will be disappointed, for it contains no epithets and no exclamations. In no sense is it a partisan document and the President makes no attempt to sound a Republican rallying cry. Rather, it reads like the annual report of the world's greatest business corporation to its ninety odd millions of stockholders, reviewing the operations and the needs of each department. It is a sane and dignified State paper and is constructed along the lines that such a message should follow when no emergencies threaten the Nation. The underlying note is efficiency and economy, and while these are less sensational, less strenuous and less Socialistic than the "New Nationalism," so-called, they ought to find a warm response in the hearts of the great body of the American people who still love the old fashioned virtues of thrift, honesty and sobriety.

The reference to the efforts made in behalf of international peace shows that America is leading one of the greatest possible movements for the betterment of the world at large. The review of our relations with foreign nations indicates a gratifying condition of good will and amity. The outlook for closer trade relations with Canada is excellent and it is hoped that before another year passes a reciprocity treaty, mutually beneficial may be concluded. The President significantly alludes to the time in the near future when our manufacturers and merchants will need the foreign markets.

The large opportunity for lessening expense by discharging needless officials, abolishing useless customs districts, navy yards, etc., is a wise policy of economy that should be heeded and Republicans should not leave this reform for their political opponents to accomplish.

The President admits that some of the criticisms of the Payne tariff act have been just, but he considers that it has never been surpassed as an income producing measure. He properly lays great emphasis on the value of the Tariff Board and the importance of considering the levying of duties as a business and not a partisan question. The Journal believes most emphatically that the position of the President is absolutely sound and right and that it is the only tenable position that the Republican party can occupy.

The President is satisfied that the Panama Canal "will be completed well within the time fixed by Colonel Goethals, to wit: Jan. 1, 1915, and within the estimate of cost, \$375,000,000." He strongly favors fortifying the canal and recommends that canal tolls shall not exceed \$1 per net ton, in order to preserve a healthy competition he would prohibit interstate railroads from owning or controlling ships engaged in trade through the Panama Canal.

Again the President calls attention to the great need of cheapening the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and to the "woeful disadvantages" which the poor man suffers in a contest with a rich corporation. He points out the fact that the Supreme Court is burdened with many cases that ought not to be brought before them for review.

The abuse of the franking privilege certainly is a crying evil and the President does well to call attention to that abuse as well as to the need of putting a higher rate on magazines. The President's well known attitude on this latter subject is believed by some to explain the bitter hostility to the administration on the part of some of the magazines. Many persons will be pleased to learn that the message favors the introduction of the parcels post on rural delivery routes.

Conservation is adequately treated and the President properly urges that the subject should not be treated as a partisan one. The creation of a Bureau of Health is favored. The President believes that the agitation against this proposal is wholly unwarranted.

What the message says on economy

**LESSING THE GREAT GERMAN** post, supplied his country new and abiding standards of literary and art criticism. Life insurance, properly done, always regards in every phase of its work correct standards. This is worth looking into. National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt. (Mutual.) S. S. Ballard, General Agent, 11-12 Lawrence Bldg., Montpelier, Vt.



Insurance ..... \$159,187,877.00  
Assets ..... 47,499,998.98  
Surplus ..... 5,829,868.86

S. S. BALLARD,  
General Agent.  
Montpelier . . . . . Vermont

and efficiency in the administration of affairs is admirable. An appropriation is recommended to permit the beginning of the valuation of all railroads. It is significant that the President believes that with very few exceptions legislation for the regulation of corporations has reached a point where it is well to wait a while and see if the vigorous execution of the laws now on the statute books are not sufficient to restrain abuses. He further believes that the strengthening of the confidence of capital in domestic investment is an important matter. This part of the message will not be hailed with joy by Populist Insurgents, but it will be gratifying to honest business men who realize that prosperity cannot attend a constant business agitation and turmoil. The message is not written from the standpoint of the reckless agitator but rather from the point of view of a wise, progressive, fearless statesman, and as such it will commend itself to the good judgment of the American people.

## TAFT AND HIS PROBLEMS.

There are a variety of opinions concerning President Taft and his administration, and while the West, as a rule, is less favorable than the East, this is what the Denver Republican says:

"President Taft is so quiet and unostentatious, and he does his work so easily and simply, that the people were a long time in finding out what sort of man he is. But it is just that kind of a man who in time acquires a powerful hold upon public sentiment. President Taft sounds no trumpet before him, he does nothing sensational to attract attention or to make him seem to be one of the 'plain people.' In a way he suffered from this for a while, for some of the people thought he was doing nothing because he was making no fuss about it. But they have found out that he is working all the time, and that he is an efficient guardian of public interests. Gradually the people have learned that all the time he is doing the things they want him to do and that they can safely trust him to keep on doing his duty by them in every particular. Most of them have already found this out, and this is one reason why he stands so high in their respect. A man of that kind travels long and travels with a public estimation and lays the foundation for a strong popularity based upon respect for his patriotism and the elements of true greatness in his character."

As an Eastern view the following from the Boston Courier will be of interest:

"With all the virulence of politics during the late campaign, with criminal imputations and recriminations, and the impeachments and motives and actions noted with pleasure that there has been very little bitterness and animosity against the President. The strongest partisan papers and speakers have very properly refrained from that abuse and denunciation which is often visited upon the head of the President in the heated discussion of national policies. Some have even given expression to quite complimentary acknowledgments of his fairness and patriotic impulses, of his great ability and honesty of purpose to do what he regarded as right. The popular verdict, whatever it may be on State issues and on the election of members of Congress, has not lessened the confidence and esteem of the people towards him as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. All the bitter assaults upon the Republican party and its prominent leaders have respected him as the head of the party. Public sentiment has endorsed the man regardless of the office. It has recognized the fact that he was wiser than his party. He has been more insistent than the majority of the representatives of the party that the party pledges at the time of his election should be carried out. He has seen that action on individual schedules through the information obtained by a non-partisan commission, was the most systematic way of revising the tariff and correcting alleged inequalities without waiting for a wholesale operation to that effect with its swamping of favors for one interest against those of another. With all the lessons of the late election, the country feels that despite partisan differences, its destinies are safe in his hands."

"When we remember the ridicule and contempt and denunciation heaped upon Hayes and Cleveland and Harrison, and in old days, as history tells us, upon Washington and his successors, honest, great and patriotic as they were, we feel a sense of relief and gratification that the people respect the man and the high office as to accord to the President good faith and high patriotism."

The task that devolves upon President Taft at the opening of Congress is a difficult one. With a party divided and defeated at the last election he will attempt to unite the Republican factions in the hope that victory again may be won two years hence.

While the President is not a brilliant and dashing leader, in no way spectacular or sensational, his program of economy and efficiency in the administration of affairs is likely to be not only a good policy but good politics. His method of tariff revision is altogether yet suggested. The character of his appointments is high and his honesty is not doubted.

If the Republican party is to win a victory in 1912 it seems altogether probable that it must be under the leadership of President Taft. The Democratic success of the fall elections ought to be a warning to Insurgents and Standpaters that there must be a getting together and mutual concessions or a Democratic President will be chosen. It is said that Senator Cummins, of Iowa, and Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, cherish Presidential ambitions. LaFollette is impossible. He is a radical of the radicals and really much more of a Democrat than a Republican. His ideas are very similar to those held by W. J. Bryan.

The country at the present time needs not so much agitation as a period of recuperation and stability. The President is very much in earnest in his purpose that the corporations shall obey the law, but he has the happy faculty of doing this without creating a general disturbance.

The more the country knows of Taft, the better it likes him.

By the narrow margin of 36 in a

BOND ISSUE DEFEATED  
BY ONLY 36 BALLOTS

(Continued from page 1.)

the request of the school commissioners. Clerk Pollard read the warning.

Mayor Dawley announced that voting would be by wards and by check list. Tellers were appointed by the Mayor, on motion of J. H. Senter.

While the Mayor was making up his list, F. A. Howland offered a resolution to authorize the city council to increase the indebtedness of the city not to exceed \$100,000, by issuing bonds at such rate and in such manner as it found best.

He further said that the views of the school board had been set forth and asked serious consideration of them. He briefly sketched the situation in the schools as regards overcrowding, characterizing Montpelier as a flourishing city and declaring the school commissioners asked only what they ought to have.

C. H. Heaton asked several questions regarding the price of the site selected. Mr. Howland thought that arbitration would secure fair and equitable results for all concerned.

Mayor Dawley then announced these ballot clerks: Ward 1—C. A. Gale and C. S. Lang; ward 2, M. E. McKenna and D. B. E. Kent; ward 3, A. Galaise and A. C. Theriault; ward 4, Edward Sweeney and E. H. Deavitt; ward 5, J. C. Cattanchand and G. B. Walton; ward 6, Jeremiah Deady and M. J. Flannery.

J. A. DeBoer moved that the boxes be kept open till 9 o'clock, an hour and 10 minutes, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. DeBoer then said he had advocated a new High School for 25 years, since he taught in 1885 in the Washington County Grammar school. He reviewed the growth of the schools and emphasized the need of a new High School building, because of the increase in both adult and school population. He urged the need of modern secondary education and the improvement of educational methods. Montpelier is one of the ten towns in Vermont that have made a steady growth during the past census period, he said.

He held that the \$100,000 issue of bonds was not an unreasonable tax on the resources of the city and he advised the voters to give the proposition earnest support.

At the close of his remarks balloting began.

During the voting the smoke began to thicken and the Mayor gave a third and last warning to "cut it out," saying he should not ask it again. It was noticed that none of the women came down on the floor nor cast a ballot.

The result of the ballot was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 564;  
Two thirds ..... 376  
For bond issue ..... 340  
Against bond issue ..... 224  
Mayor Dawley announced the defeat of the proposition by 36 votes. The meeting then adjourned.

total vote of 561, on a proposition requiring a two-thirds vote, the citizens of Montpelier last evening declined to authorize the issue of bonds for a new High School. This does not settle the question for it is a question that cannot be settled until it is settled right. Those voters who compel a continuation of the present crowded unsanitary and unsatisfactory conditions in the schools must assume a serious responsibility. Prejudice regarding the matter of a site or dissatisfaction regarding the construction of the City Hall ought not to be allowed to defeat the obvious needs of Montpelier. While we are backing and filling the schools are rapidly becoming more congested and we are not adding to our reputation by such action. It may be well before the next election to secure the vote of taxpaying women for the project. They realize the need if many of the men do not.

Governor Moad's address to the pupils of the High School Monday was as good advice for the men and women of the city and State as the audience for which it was primarily designed.

The indictments of cotton speculators is a wholesome indication that the Government is not disposed to permit such manipulation of the necessities of life go unchallenged.

Zero weather is starting in rather early and there are no present indications of a green Christmas.

Now is the time to get the best Christmas bargains and avoid the final holiday rush.

Remember the need of a Choral Union.

THE STATE'S PRISON.

(Northfield News.)  
A reason offered by the Rev. A. W. Ford's friends for his candidacy for the chaplainship of the House of Representatives was that it would enable him to increase his present small income as chaplain of the State's prison. Is it possible that the State pays so small a salary to its prison chaplain that he really needs some other work to obtain a living or was this merely a "campaign argument?" If there is not a fair recompensation in the chaplainship of the Windsor institution it is a case where the Legislature would be fully warranted in jacking up a salary, for certainly the position is one of great responsibility.

THE MILEAGE ALLOWANCE.

(Barton Monitor.)  
Anyone—except the members of the present Legislature, and we wait to see what they say—will agree with the Montpelier Journal that the abuse of the exorbitant mileage allowance made Legislatures by the State should be remedied. It would mean a saving of many thousands of dollars to Vermont.

A POINT IS GAINED  
BY THE STATE

(Continued from page 1.)

With the jury out of the room and the defense and the prosecution both re-enforced by native Frenchmen and women and Miss Gallant was asked a series of questions in English and ordered to give the answers in French. After half an hour of this work Judge Bond decided she might testify providing she kept close to the written evidence taken by a stenographer at the police station.

Melvin W. Johnson, counsel for Hattie LeBlanc protested vehemently and took an exception to the ruling. Miss Gallant was excused after the decision. She will testify tomorrow. She may be the last witness for the government. Her testimony is regarded as of special importance, for it is said to contain much of the government's case against the girl.

Half a dozen witnesses were on the stand today and their evidence was partially contradictory as compared with what they had testified before the jury.

Seymour Glover, a beneficiary under the will of his brother, admitted he heard his sister-in-law, Mrs. Glover, express the wish that her husband behave himself. He said he had heard Clarence Glover say he feared some one would "plug" him if he continued going with other women.

Another witness picked up a comb in the laundry where the shooting is said to have taken place and said he had seen Mrs. Glover wearing it.

## PUBLIC STATEMENT.

Judge Baldwin Insists That Colonel Roosevelt Must Make It.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt wrote to Governor-elect Simeon E. Baldwin several days after the election of November 8. It is understood, but his letters have been returned. There has been no definite adjustment of the controversy which arose over Colonel Roosevelt's criticism of Judge Baldwin's alleged attitude toward workmen's compensation laws, but mutual friends are said to be trying to bring about a reconciliation.

Colonel Ullman, president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, has been in correspondence with Colonel Roosevelt in order to have the way for acceptance by Judge Baldwin of the invitation to address the chamber at its banquet next Tuesday when Colonel Roosevelt will be the guest. It is stated that Judge Baldwin insists that a public statement must come from Colonel Roosevelt touching upon the latter's speech at Concord, N. H., before direct communication will be considered. Pending a statement from Colonel Roosevelt there is no acceptance by Judge Baldwin of the invitation to the banquet.

Correspondence Not Completed.  
New York, Dec. 6.—After reading the New Haven despatch at his office here this afternoon, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Judge Baldwin has written to me and I have answered the correspondence. The correspondence is not yet completed, and therefore there is nothing more to say at this time."

PRESIDENT TAFT PRESIDES

AT THE RED CROSS MEETING  
Washington, Dec. 6.—President Taft, in his capacity as President of the American Red Cross, presided for a time at the annual meeting of that organization in this city today. Announcement was made that New York City already had raised the \$500,000 allotted as its share in the proposed Red Cross endowment of \$2,000,000.

President Taft predicted that the full amount of the fund soon would be in hand and praised Miss Mabel Boardman, who is the active head of the association.

SCHOENLEIN RETAINS THE

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.  
Baltimore, Dec. 6.—Gus Schoenlein (Americans) tonight successfully defended his claim to the light-heavyweight wrestling championship against Charles Olson, of Indianapolis, whom he defeated in two straight falls, the first in 18 minutes, nine seconds, and the second in 33 minutes, 33 seconds. They wrestled catch-as-catch-can.

MONTPELIER MARKETS.

Prices at Retail.  
Per Hundred  
Corn Meal ..... \$1.25  
Mixed Feed ..... 1.40-1.50  
Bran ..... 1.40  
Middlings ..... 1.40-1.60  
Cottonseed Meal ..... 1.65  
Stock Feed ..... 1.30  
Linseed Meal ..... 1.90  
Gluten ..... 1.45  
Oats, per bu. .... 44-46  
Chicken Wheat ..... 1.85  
Providence, 100 lbs. .... 1.35  
Corn ..... .67

Flour.  
Bread Flour ..... \$6.50-7.00  
Winter Patent ..... 5.75

Retail Prices of Fish.  
Cod ..... 15  
Haddock ..... 12  
Halibut ..... 39  
Pinnas Haddies ..... 15  
Salmon ..... 35  
Blue Fish ..... 30

Prices at Wholesale.

Local Eggs ..... .37  
Butter ..... .31-32  
Potatoes ..... .60-65  
Bees ..... 7-14  
Lamb ..... 12  
Mutton ..... 6-7  
Pork ..... 9-15  
Roasting Chickens ..... 18-20  
Fowl ..... 14-16  
Native Turkeys ..... 26-28

ONE HUNDRED MAJORITY  
FOR THE LIBERALS

(Continued from page 1.)

The returns tonight showed that the Unionists had regained St. Helens from the Laborites. This borough, with the exception of last election had been Unionist since 1908. The Liberals gained Southwark (West) Burnley and Coventry and the Laborites gained Woolwich and Whitehaven, all from the Unionists, while this morning's returns from Sunderland showed that the Liberal candidate, Greenwood, and the Laborite, Gladstone, had replaced the two Unionists there.

The turning of the tide toward Liberalism is a surprise for the Unionists, who counted upon capturing half a dozen seats from the enemy. The greatest surprise was in Coventry, because that is the seat of motor manufacturing, and the protectionists have put great stress on their plea that tariff reform would prevent the growing competition from American machines.

The Liberals hardly expected to win Burnley, because the Socialist Hyndman was in the field and hoped to take part of the labor vote. The Southwark contest was one of the most interesting, E. A. Straus, Liberal winning by only twelve votes. In Woolwich, Will Crooks, who was returned out in the last election, recaptured his old seat by a majority of 236.

The Unionists concentrated their heavy fire on Battersea, but John Burns, president of the local government board, again surprised them, bringing up his majority from 555 in the last election to 1,292. The Socialist Shaw, whom Mr. Burns' enemies among the workmen put up in the expectation that he would divide the votes, polled a mere handful.

John Burns dashed around the constituency all day in an automobile. Sir John Harrington, the Unionist candidate, and his wife, followed suit in another. Mr. Burns appealed to his friends. "Don't be taken in by the blandishments of fine ladies who visit the mean streets only when they want something."

Almost everywhere fewer ballots were cast than in the last election. More Liberals than Unionists stayed away from the polls. Excluding the districts which changed their complexion, the Unionists made relative gains in 18, the Liberals in 12. The Socialist candidate in London did poorly, none commanding 500 votes.

An impressive lesson of the campaign is how strongly British voters are wedded to their parties, how slow they are to break away, though the parties change their platforms radically. The newspapers appear exercised over their surprisingly small influence. Almost all the most important among them and those with the largest circulation championed the Unionist cause, yet they were unable to make material inroads in the Liberal and Labor lines.

The betting on the stock exchange before election was that the Coalition majority would drop to 65. As the elections progressed the betting favored 80, then 90. It is now conceded the government will have 100 majority.

## SNOW AT NEW YORK.

Nearly Five Inches Have Fallen and Storm Isn't Over.

New York, Dec. 6.—Nearly five inches of snow—4.7 to be exact—have fallen in New York since 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and it was still snowing intermittently to night. Predictions are for more snow tomorrow.

The storm brought about the usual delay in suburban train and street car transportation, but there was nothing near a tie-up. Through trains from Buffalo were on an average of an hour late at Jersey City; those from Chicago and mid-western points from an hour to three hours late. The new Pennsylvania tunnel under the Hudson greatly aided that road by the elimination of congested switch points from the Jersey City terminal.

The minimum temperature for the day in the greater city was 22; the maximum 27.

Navigation Will Close.

Burlington—Navigation on Lake Champlain, so far as the Champlain Transportation Company is concerned, will end December 17, when the steamer Ticonderoga will make the last trip of the season.

"You can find it at McCuen's"

NEVER SUSPECTED KIDNEY  
TROUBLE—GAINED FIFTY  
POUNDS IN WEIGHT

Some time ago I was suffering from what I supposed was rheumatism. I became so bad that I could hardly get on my feet from a sitting position. I ran down in weight from 195 to 145 pounds. I tried different kinds of medicine but received little or no help. I saw Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root highly recommended for kidney trouble but never had any idea that my kidneys were affected. I thought I would try a fifty-cent bottle of Swamp-Root and see what the effect would be. I commenced taking it according to directions and in a few days I saw that it was helping me. I used the fifty-cent bottle and then bought three more dollar bottles and they completely cured me. I have gone back to my original weight—195 pounds—and I am a thorough advocate of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root as I believe it to be a remarkable preparation for what it is recommended to do.

WILLIAM H. PARTCH,  
New Haven, Vt.  
Personally appeared before me this 4th day of September, 1909, Wm. H. Partch, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.  
D. A. ROLEAU,  
Justice of the Peace.

Binghamton, N. Y.  
Letter to  
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You  
Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing be sure and mention the Montpelier Morning Journal. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cents and one-dollar.

WHO AM I?

(A Story for the Children).

I came from Denmark. Santa Claus adopted me there from a big family of brothers and sisters, and said to me, "Every time you see a letter or a package going off, bring a Merry Christmas to somebody, you just call out to the sender, 'Let me go along. I'll make your gift more enjoyable; I'll bring more happiness than you can think of.' And then," said Santa Claus, to me "folks will stick you to their letters and parcels and send you all over the world." I was so glad when he told me that, but I was hapless still, when a pretty lady with a bright red cross on her sleeve, just like the one on my face, said to a man who wanted me, "He costs only a penny, and every penny you give for him goes to cure and prevent that awful plague, consumption." The man listened intently and then he said, "I'll take ten dollars worth." Wasn't I glad? I was helping him to

## You Can Tell



The Man In

## REGALS

by the smart appearance of his feet—by his easy walk.

No pinching there—no sliding around. His Regals fit snugly and comfortably, and make walking a pleasure.

You can cure your foot-troubles by coming to our store for a pair of Regals today.

\$350  
\$400  
\$450  
\$500

W.E. Adams & Son  
60 State Street

bring a Merry Christmas and I was helping the pretty lady to fight consumption. How happy I was to think that Santa Claus adopted me over to Denmark six years ago!

I have been welcomed in Vermont for three years, and work for the Vermont Red Cross by raising money for the poor patients at Pittsford. For sale by Rivers, Shepard, Sherburne and Flint, and Gleason.

## Marble Deposits Found.

Brandon.—Samuel E. Seager has sold about 14 acres west of the village of Brandon to Perry S. Dudley, of New York city. The property has recently been tested for marble and is said to contain a valuable deposit. The work of opening a quarry will be begun at once and a marble mill will be erected.

## REAL ESTATE

I have opened an office for my real estate business in the W. N. Theriault law office on State street. If you have anything in the line of real estate to sell or if you want to buy a farm, home, building lot or property for an investment, come and see me, or write particulars. I will make it my business to find a customer or get what you want, if I haven't it on my list.

J. J. CLINNEY Phone 558-L Res. 428-L

**Merry Christmas**

YOUR Holiday will be thoroughly enjoyed if you have New Garments to wear. Samples will be shown at your office or home, or at 27 St. Paul Street, if you will telephone 327M for appointment.

**Sterling's**  
TAILORING AGENCY  
— MONTPELIER, VT. —

Suits and Overcoats      Shirts and Underwear  
Coes & Young Shoes      Made to Order      Jacob Reed's Sons Uniforms

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18  
More Days to Christmas

**What to Give For Christmas**  
Read our tomorrow's Advertisement for suggestions.  
P. S. China Sale Today.  
N. B. Don't miss it.